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DUIS NUT NURSERY—SHATTUC, ILLINOIS

J. G. DUIS, Sole Owner and Proprietor

For 1936 and 1937

To meet the many calls for information, I am sending out this folder. On account of the rapid changes in development of the Northern Nut Industry my nursery in particular, a catalog is not justified.

I started growing and grafting nut trees as a hobby and experiment fifteen years ago. On account of my success, I am one of the oldest and largest nut nurseries in Illinois. However, I am still experimenting and especially specializing in new Pecans, Hickories and Hybrids, nearly all from the Kaskaskia River bottoms in this the South Central Part of Illinois, and farthest north. Among them are the finest nuts in existence. A hican is a Pecan-hickory cross.

We do not know the limit of Northern Nut trees in soil or climate. In general pecans will grow much farther north than peaches. Hickories and Black Walnuts where hickory and black walnut seedlings are found. However, many trees are so new we do not know what they will do.

Pecans and hicans like moist, even overflow ground, especially rich bottom ground but do well here on the prairies. Black walnuts and hickories want second bottom or high ground except the Stabler which likes overflow land. Shagbark hickories and Chestnuts want high ground.

My pecans and hicans are all grafted on transplanted stocks which gives them a better root system. Several tap roots instead of the single tap root which was hard to transplant satisfactorily and slow growing. Grafting is done in May and Budding in July and August.

It takes five to seven years to grow a Pecan tree for grafting. Sometimes we get only 25%. Budding in 1934 was a perfect failure. There is only a short time for grafting. Trees are dug by hand about three feet deep. Hence the high price of trees.

Grafted Walnuts often bear in one or two years. Pecans and Hicans take longer. Pecans and Hicans are grafted for the fine large nuts but they also make fine, clean, strong shade trees. Many pecan trees are known to be over 150 years old. When planted as an orchard they should be spaced about forty feet apart. Fruit trees may be placed between. They should produce paying qualities of nuts in ten years. We do not know all about fruit trees after several hundred years so we can know little about nut trees when the oldest trees are only about twenty years old and very few and the newest only a year old. Several varieties should be planted for cross pollination.

All trees for sale are same price regardless of size.

Graftwood and budwood in season at ten cents per foot for orders not less one dollar and only such graftwood as I can conveniently secure from trees I have. Send orders for graftwood February 15th and Budwood July 15th.

All prices are CASH F. O. B. Shattuc, Ill., and subject to change without notice. Discount for quantities.

New Discoveries and Farthest North—My Specialties:

✓ Duis Pecan—Largest known, prolific, fast grower	\$2.00 each
✓ Swagler—Somewhat smaller, light color. thin shell	1.50
✓ Ioffray Pecan—Large, plump and very thin shell	1.50
Gerardi Hican—Large and fine, much in demand	2.00
Nussbaumer Hican—Lost 40 years, rediscovered by me, large	2.00
Bixby Hican—So called temporarily right name unknown, very large	2.00
Dingleman Hybrid—Hickory-butternut cross, thin shelled and prolific	2.00
Norton Pecan—Large, long and farthest north	2.00
Rockville Hybrid—New and not well known yet	1.50

Older and Better Known Standard Trees:

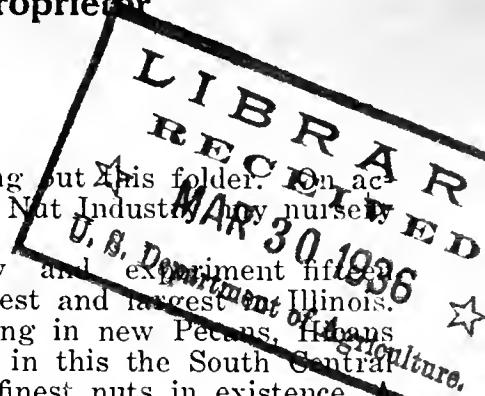
Posey Pecan—Large, flat, thin shelled and early bearing	1.50
Butterick Pecan—Large nut, fast growing, hardy and fine shade tree	1.50
Green River Pecan—Large, thin shell, and fine pollinator	1.50
Cusseron Pecan—Standard	1.50
Major Pecan—Round nut	1.50
Miller Hickory—Shagbark, from Michigan, much wanted north	2.00
Burlington Hican—Good bearer, far north, medium size, very fine shade	1.50
McAllister Hican—Monster for size, nut nearly three inches long. shade	1.50
Thomas Black Walnut—Large, fast grower, prolific—the best	1.50
Stabler Black Walnut—Best cracker, likes wet ground, overflow	1.50
Stambaugh Black Walnut—First choice in contest of 2000	1.50
Rohwer Black Walnut—Second choice in same contest, possibly better	1.50
Seedling Black Walnuts—1 year 2c; 2 year 3c each.	
Seedling Pecans—1 year about six inches, 5c, Older up to 25c each.	

Chestnuts discontinued because of threatened blight.

Persian Walnuts discontinued because I have found no tree I consider satisfactory. Same for hazelnuts, filberts and butternuts.

Nut trees are a decided success in general but I give no guarantee either expressed or implied. The grafted trees from my nursery of bearing age are my recommendation and of the nut industry.

References: Sandoval or Carlyle Banks.



GENERAL INFORMATION

NUT trees will grow under ordinary weather conditions if planted right and good care. They may be planted either FALL or SPRING while they are dormant—After leaves fall and before buds start.

On receiving your trees plant them without delay or heel them in moist soil until conditions are favorable. Under no conditions plant them in mud, let them freeze or dry out.

Dig holes for planting several inches deeper and wider than the roots of the tree. Put enough loose dirt in the bottom so the tree will stand from one to two inches deeper than it stood before digging. A mark is usually left on the tree about one-third way from the roots to the graft. If planted too deep or shallow they may start but will die later or grow very poorly. Keep the roots of the trees covered and moist until ready to set and then take one at a time. Under no conditions let them lie exposed to wind and sun even for a minute. Fill in with fine, loose, rich top dirt sifting the dirt around the roots and tamping with a fork handle or other round end tamper. Tamp firmly leaving no loose dirt or open spaces around the roots. A little bone meal or tankage will do no harm but use no manure or other fertilizer in planting. Level the ground and then spade around your tree for two or three feet leaving a trench around the tree some two feet away to hold the water when it rains especially for pecans and hicans. Under no condition heap the dirt around your tree. You are not setting fenceposts. You can't hardly keep farmers from doing that very thing. If you do not cultivate the land spade around the tree for six feet and keep it cultivated the first summer and later if you want best results. After the first heavy rain when the tree settles, level the dirt around the tree with loose dry dirt. Now you may fertilize around the tree and use coarse manure or other mulch but not touching the tree. If you cultivate your ground for crops, so much the better, especially if you grow some kind of clover or other leguminous crop—Cowpeas or soy beans. Any crop is better than no cultivation and corn is a distinct benefit. In cultivating, be careful not to let any machinery touch the trees. Set up stakes for protection. Should you have such an accident tie the bark back immediately and paint with whitelead paint or even mud if you have nothing else. If the bark grows back cut the binding.

My pecans and hicans have all been transplanted and so have much better root systems but the tops must still be cut back to balance the roots. Any limbs you leave should be cut two buds from the tree and the top two buds from last year's growth. Any cutting is better than none. Some just cut the tree in half or two-thirds and use the best shoot after two years. One man I know cut the trees nearly to the graft and did not lose a tree. He wanted graftwood and got trees too. Cover all cuts with graft wax or paint—thick whitelead paint preferred.

Trees of different varieties should be mixed so as to provide better for cross pollinization. When your trees begin to bear remember that cultivation and fertilization will raise better and bigger nuts same as for corn. The first nuts on any tree are liable to be small and disappointing but they will grow larger as the trees grow older.

The trees must be protected from the hot sun after May 1st, the first year or two up as high as the limbs. Any way you do this will be a help. A board eight inches wide placed on the south side two inches or so from the tree will keep off the hot noonday sun and save the tree from beetles which lay eggs in the hot sun, or from sunscald. Both are fatal. Some trees have a slight bend at the graft which will later straighten out. The bend should be planted toward the sun so it will not get the vertical rays. A circle of picket fence is about the best protection all around. Trees may be wrapped with a layer of newspaper, cheese cloth or onion sack. Fly screen will help and keep off rodents which may gnaw the trees when young. A chicken yard is an excellent place for nut trees. But protect from sun scald. Chickens will keep off the beetles.

Many fruit and shade tree nurseries sell SEEDLING nut trees for the price of grafted trees. Note my 25c price on such trees.

Remember, I am more interested in the successful growth and bearing of the trees than in the sale which, however, may sell the most trees later. I shall be glad to learn of progress of your trees and to assist you if possible.